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	APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO
09/888,441		06/26/2001		Guy Tabacchi	S.5373 US	9635
	466	7590	06/30/2006		EXAMINER	
	YOUNG & THOMPSON				WEBMAN, EDWARD J	
	745 SOUTH 2ND FLOO		rreet		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
	ARLINGTON, VA 22202				1616	
				DATE MAILED: 06/30/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)					
		09/888,441	TABACCHI ET AL.					
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
		Edward J. Webman	1616					
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication apport	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address					
A SH WHIC - Exter after - If NO - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL' CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING Donsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.1 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. The period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period or reto reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute eply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing and patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timwill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE!	I. lely filed the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status								
1)⊠	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>06 A</u>	pril 2006.						
2a)⊠	This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This	action is non-final.						
3)	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is							
	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.							
Disposition of Claims								
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	4) Claim(s) 1-35 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 5-9,12,14,20-25,27,28 and 33-35 is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-4,10,11,13,15-19,26,29-32 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.							
Applicati	on Papers							
9)	The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.						
,—	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
11\□	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex							
,—	•	Carrings. Note the didented office	, 10.10.11 01 (0.11.11 1 0 1 0 1 0 1					
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.								
	2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No							
	3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.								
	see the attached detailed Office action for a list	of the certified copies not receive	u.					
Attachmen	t(s)							
	e of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da						
3) 🔲 Infor	e of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) nation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) r No(s)/Mail Date		atent Application (PTO-152)					

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The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-4, 10, 11, 13, 15-19, 26, 29-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over WO/99/36445 (equivalent in English-US 6,197,287) in view of FR 97-04876 (English equivalent US 6,353.,034).

US '287 teaches a composition with cosmetic applications comprising an oil phase, an aqueous phase, a water-in-oil emulsifier, an oil-in-water emulsifier, and 20-45% of a branched or crosslinked anionic polyelectrolyte comprising a strongly acidic monomer and a weakly acidic monomer (abstract). A copolymer of AMPS and acrylic acid crosslinked with methylenebisacrylamide is disclosed (Example 1 column 5). The water-in-oil emulsifier sorbitan oleate is specified (Example 1 column 5). Octyl palmitate is disclosed (column 7 lines 55-58, Example 15, column 12). 25-40% water-in-oil emulsifiers and 75-60% oil-in-water emulsifiers are specified (column 3 lines 17-24). 15-40% oil phase is disclosed (column 3 lines 25-28). Chain-limiting agents are specified (column 3 lines 50-54).

US '034 teaches compositions comprising alkyl polyglycosides as emulsifiers (abstract). Emulsions with remarkable textural properties for use in the cosmetic sector are disclosed (column 3 lines 16-19). An oil phase of fatty acid esters is specified

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(column 5 lines 29-35). Synthetic polymer stabilizers, including crosslinked acrylic polymers, are disclosed (column 7 lines 1-16).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to add an alky polyglycoside to the composition of US '287 to achieve the beneficial effect of achieving remarkable textural properties in view of US '034.

Applicants argue that US '287 fails to disclose a fatty acid aid as a constituent solvent. However, as cited above, US '287 teaches octyl palmitate.

Applicants in their remarks filed 4/6/06 stipulate that US'287 teaches an inverted latex. They argue that US '034 does not teach a self-invertible inverse matrix composition.

Applicants also argue that one of ordinary skill would not add the emulsifier of a final product composition such as US '037 to an intermediate composition such as US '034. However, US '034 is merely cited for its teaching about the advantageous properties of alkyl polyglycosides in the cosmetic sector. As to the claimed self-invertible inverse latex, it is argued that the obvious combination must be self-invertible because it is the same as that claimed.

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., In re Berg, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); In re Goodman, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); In re Longi, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Van Ornum, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); In re Vogel, 422

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F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and In re Thorington, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-4, 10, 11, 13, 15-19, 26, 29-32 are rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-15 of U.S. Patent No. 6,197,287. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the patented claims encompass the scope of the instant claims with regard to the solvent of the oil phase.

Applicants argue that US '287 does not teach fatty acids as the constituent solvent. However, octyl palmitate is disclosed (see the explication of US '287 in the 103 rejection *supra*.

No claims allowed.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

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the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Edward J. Webman whose telephone number is 571-272-0633. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F from 8 AM to 5 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, J. Richter, can be reached on 571-272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

EDWARD V. WEBMAN PRIMARY EXAMINER GROUP 1500